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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/665,736

Applicant(s)

FILLEY ET AL.

Examiner

JEFFREY S. SMITH

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 February 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 and 28-78 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23, 28-78 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-7, 9, 12-15, 18-22 and 75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,950,198 issued to Berarducci et al. ("Berarducci") in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,914,626 issued to Squibbs ("Squibbs") and U.S. Patent Number 6,943,825 issued to Silvester ("Silvester").

For claim 1, Berarducci discloses a method of storing photographs comprising providing a data repository on a network accessible to a plurality of users who have digital photographs, wherein the digital photographs are comprised of data files in a suitable format (column 1 lines 57-65); receiving digital photographs from the users over the network (column 1 lines 57-65); storing the digital photographs in the data repository (column 1 lines 57-65); when storing each digital photograph in the data repository, associating each digital photograph with data (column 1 lines 57-65); providing a search function available to the users over the network that enables users to search for digital photographs stored by other users (column 1 lines 57-65); allowing users to select digital photographs stored by other users (column 1 lines 57-65); and transmitting copies of the selected digital photographs to the users who selected them over the network (column 1 lines 57-65).

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Berarducci does not disclose associating each digital photograph with data that indicate a street address and enabling users to search by street address for digital photographs.

Squibbs discloses associating each digital photograph with data that indicate a physical location and enabling users to search by physical location for digital photographs (abstract). Figure 17 of Squibbs discloses exactly this element as discussed in col. 13:

Preferably, where automatic fetching is implemented, more than one photograph will be retrieved on the basis of location, the user then being presented with a choice of third-party photos to add to the user's own photo album. As a preliminary step to fetching one or more photographs, the user can be presented with a detailed map (**representing a geographic database of images**) 147 of the area around (**in proximity to**) the desired-but-not-taken photo location (**specified location**) 148--the user can then specify approximately what subject/view 149 they are interested in (the location data by itself not indicating, for example, the direction in which the user was looking when the location was logged or whether the user was interested in a near field object or a far view). The user can specify the view of interest by, for example, clicking a target point or defining a target area on the map display (**the defined target area (or search area) is also in proximity to the specified location**). The information derived from the user is passed with the request (**search function**) for retrieving (**identifying**) relevant photos (**digital photographs**).

Silvester discloses that the physical location that can be associated with each photograph is the street address (col. 3 lines 43-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the remote image memory device of Berarducci with the location data of Squibbs because augmenting digital photographs with location data facilitates the making of collections of photographs as taught by Squibbs at column 1 lines 60-64.

It further would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to enable the device of Beraducci to use the known method of associating street address information with photographs as disclosed by Silvester with the known physical location search function of Squibbs to achieve the predictable result of allowing users to search for photographs by street address.

For claim 2, Squibbs discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data indicates an orientation (column 1 lines 20-21).

For claim 3, Berarducci discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data restrict which other users may obtain a copy of the digital photograph (column 1 line 67).

For claim 4, Berarducci discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data indicate an owner of the digital photograph (column 1 lines 57-65).

For claim 5, Squibbs discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data indicate a date on which the digital photograph was taken (fig. 4).

For claim 6, Squibbs discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data indicate a date on which the digital photograph was deposited in the data repository (fig. 4).

For claim 7, Squibbs discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data provide a description of the digital photograph (fig. 4).

For claim 9, Berarducci discloses for some of the selected digital photographs transmitted to users, charging the users a fee for the selected digital photographs (fig. 2B).

For claim 12, Squibbs discloses the physical location associated with the digital photograph indicates the location of an object in the digital photograph (fig. 4).

For claim 13, Squibbs discloses the data that indicate a physical location is obtained, for at least some of the digital photographs, from positioning equipment associated with the camera that took the photograph (fig. 1).

For claim 14, Squibbs discloses the data that indicate a physical location is obtained from the user from whom the associated digital photograph was received (fig. 4).

For claim 15, Squibbs discloses when receiving digital photographs from users, requesting each user to indicate the physical location to be associated with the digital photograph (fig. 4).

For claim 18, Berarducci and Squibbs each disclose for some of the digital photographs received from users, allowing the users to associate a plurality of digital photographs as a related group (abstract).

For claim 19, Squibbs discloses the search function allows a user to specify a physical location by distance from a reference point (zoom in and out shown in fig. 7).

For claim 20, Squibbs discloses the search function allows a user to specify a physical location by a bounding area (map of fig. 7).

For claim 21, Berarducci discloses establishing groups of users, wherein each group comprises a subset of all users; and restricting exchange of digital photographs stored in the data repository by members of a group to only members of the group (column 1).

For claim 22, Squibbs discloses the search function supports free text searches (using data shown in fig. 4).

For claim 75, Silvester discloses converting a place stamp from a first format to a second format. Although the example that Silvester gives converts latitude and longitude to street addresses, col. 3 lines 43-57 suggests that a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention who tried the reverse, that is, converting a street address into latitude and longitude, would expect the predictable result of geocoding the specified street address.

3. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berarducci in view of Squibbs and Silvester as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,977,679 issued to Tretter et al. ("Tretter").

For claim 8, Berarducci and Squibbs disclose the elements of claim 1.

Tretter discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data include a focal length used for the digital photograph (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to record the focal length with the digital photographs of Berarducci and Squibbs for the benefit of categorizing non-textual subject data such as digital images as taught by Tretter in the abstract.

4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berarducci and Squibbs and Silvester as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 7,100,190 issued to Johnson et al. ("Johnson").

Berarducci and Squibbs disclose the elements of claim 1.

Johnson discloses storing links to web cams in the data repository; when storing each link to a web cam in the data repository, associating each link to a web cam with data that indicate a physical location, wherein the physical location indicates where the web cam associated with the link is located; providing a search function available to the users over the network that enables users to search by physical location for web cam

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links stored by other users; allowing users to select links to web cams of other users; and transmitting the respective selected web cam links to the users who selected them over the network (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the webcam network with the digital photograph network of Berarducci and Squibbs for the benefit of permitting users to take virtual trips as taught by Johnson in the abstract.

5. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berarducci and Squibbs and Silvester as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,965,828 issued to Pollard.

Berarducci and Squibbs disclose the elements of claim 1.

Pollard discloses the physical location associated with the digital photograph indicates a vantage point of the digital photograph (column 8 line 61).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to indicate the vantage point of the location for the benefit of offering information or providing services relevant to that location as taught by Pollard in column 1 lines 24-38.

6. Claims 16, 17 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berarducci and Squibbs and Silvester as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 7,135,994 issued to Kamikawa et al. ("Kamikawa").

Berarducci and Squibbs disclose the elements of claim 1.

Kamikawa discloses making the data repository accessible to a map developer; and allowing the map developer to update maps using the digital photographs stored in the data repository (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention to include the route guidance of Kamikawa with the digital photographs of Berarducci and Squibbs for the benefit of using actual buildings as landmarks as taught by Kamikawa in column 1.

For claim 17, Kamikawa discloses for some of the copies of selected digital photographs transmitted to users over the network, providing the users with route guidance for traveling to the respective locations shown in the digital photographs (figure 12).

For claim 23, Kamikawa does not expressly disclose the data repository automatically recognizes potential placenames when users enter text to be associated with digital photographs being stored. The Examiner takes Official notice that global positioning systems (GPS) such as the GPS shown by Kamikawa typically are able to automatically recognize potential placenames when a user enters text.

7. Claims 29-35, 37, 40-43, and 46-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,950,198 issued to Berarducci et al. ("Berarducci") in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,914,626 issued to Squibbs ("Squibbs") and U.S. Patent Number 6,943,825 issued to Silvester ("Silvester").

For claim 29, Berarducci discloses a method of storing photographs comprising providing a data repository on a network accessible to a plurality of users who have digital photographs, wherein the digital photographs are comprised of data files in a suitable format (column 1 lines 57-65); receiving digital photographs from the users over the network (column 1 lines 57-65); storing the digital photographs in the data repository (column 1 lines 57-65); when storing each digital photograph in the data repository, associating each digital photograph with data (column 1 lines 57-65); providing a search function available to the users over the network that enables users to search for digital photographs stored by other users (column 1 lines 57-65); allowing users to select digital photographs stored by other users (column 1 lines 57-65); and transmitting copies of the selected digital photographs to the users who selected them over the network (column 1 lines 57-65).

Berarducci does not disclose associating each digital photograph with data that indicate a physical location and enabling users to search by physical location for digital photographs.

Squibbs discloses associating each digital photograph with data that indicate a physical location and enabling users to search by physical location for digital photographs (abstract).

Claim 29 also recites the data received from a user indicating the physical location associated with a digital photograph is transformed by an acceptance application associated with the data repository into an alternative format. An alternative format of the location data is the map shown in figure 6, which transforms the numerical

location coordinates into a map based metaphor of the location data. The map in figure 6 transforms the geographic location coordinate numbers into a visual representation that is easily comprehended by a user.

Furthermore, Silvester discloses transforming latitude and longitude information of an image into another format such as a street address in col. 3 lines 43-56.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the remote image memory device of Berarducci with the location data of Squibbs because augmenting digital photographs with location data facilitates the making of collections of photographs as taught by Squibbs at column 1 lines 60-64. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to enable the device of Berarducci to use the known method of associating street address information with photographs as disclosed by Silvester with the known physical location search function of Squibbs to achieve the predictable result of allowing users to search for photographs by street address.

For claim 30, Squibbs discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data indicates an orientation (column 1 lines 20-21).

For claim 31, Berarducci discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data restrict which other users may obtain a copy of the digital photograph (column 1 line 67).

For claim 32, Berarducci discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data indicate an owner of the digital photograph (column 1 lines 57-65).

For claim 33, Squibbs discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data indicate a date on which the digital photograph was taken (fig. 4).

For claim 34, Squibbs discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data indicate a date on which the digital photograph was deposited in the data repository (fig. 4).

For claim 35, Squibbs discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data provide a description of the digital photograph (fig. 4).

For claim 37, Berarducci discloses for some of the selected digital photographs transmitted to users, charging the users a fee for the selected digital photographs (fig. 2B).

For claim 40, Squibbs discloses the physical location associated with the digital photograph indicates the location of an object in the digital photograph (fig. 4).

For claim 41, Squibbs discloses the data that indicate a physical location is obtained, for at least some of the digital photographs, from positioning equipment associated with the camera that took the photograph (fig. 1).

For claim 42, Squibbs discloses the data that indicate a physical location is obtained from the user from whom the associated digital photograph was received (fig. 4).

For claim 43, Squibbs discloses when receiving digital photographs from users, requesting each user to indicate the physical location to be associated with the digital photograph (fig. 4).

For claim 46, Berarducci and Squibbs each disclose for some of the digital photographs received from users, allowing the users to associate a plurality of digital photographs as a related group (abstract).

For claim 47, Squibbs discloses the search function allows a user to specify a physical location by distance from a reference point (zoom in and out shown in fig. 7).

For claim 48, Squibbs discloses the search function allows a user to specify a physical location by a bounding area (map of fig. 7).

For claim 49, Berarducci discloses establishing groups of users, wherein each group comprises a subset of all users; and restricting exchange of digital photographs stored in the data repository by members of a group to only members of the group (column 1).

For claim 50, Squibbs discloses the search function supports free text searches (using data shown in fig. 4).

8. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berarducci in view of Squibbs and Silvester as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,977,679 issued to Tretter et al. ("Tretter").

For claim 36, Berarducci and Squibbs disclose the elements of claim 29.

Tretter discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data include a focal length used for the digital photograph (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to record the focal length with the digital photographs of Berarducci and Squibbs for the benefit of categorizing non-textual subject data such as digital images as taught by Tretter in the abstract.

9. Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berarducci and Squibbs and Silvester as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 7,100,190 issued to Johnson et al. ("Johnson").

Berarducci and Squibbs disclose the elements of claim 29.

Johnson discloses storing links to web cams in the data repository; when storing each link to a web cam in the data repository, associating each link to a web cam with data that indicate a physical location, wherein the physical location indicates where the web cam associated with the link is located; providing a search function available to the

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users over the network that enables users to search by physical location for web cam links stored by other users; allowing users to select links to web cams of other users; and transmitting the respective selected web cam links to the users who selected them over the network (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the webcam network with the digital photograph network of Berarducci and Squibbs for the benefit of permitting users to take virtual trips as taught by Johnson in the abstract.

10. Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berarducci and Squibbs and Silvester as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,965,828 issued to Pollard.

Berarducci and Squibbs disclose the elements of claim 29.

Pollard discloses the physical location associated with the digital photograph indicates a vantage point of the digital photograph (column 8 line 61).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to indicate the vantage point of the location for the benefit of offering information or providing services relevant to that location as taught by Pollard in column 1 lines 24-38.

11. Claims 44, 45 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berarducci and Squibbs and Silvester as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 7,135,994 issued to Kamikawa et al. ("Kamikawa").

Berarducci and Squibbs disclose the elements of claim 29.

Kamikawa discloses making the data repository accessible to a map developer; and allowing the map developer to update maps using the digital photographs stored in the data repository (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention to include the route guidance of Kamikawa with the digital photographs of Berarducci and Squibbs for the benefit of using actual buildings as landmarks as taught by Kamikawa in column 1.

For claim 45, Kamikawa discloses for some of the copies of selected digital photographs transmitted to users over the network, providing the users with route guidance for traveling to the respective locations shown in the digital photographs (figure 12).

For claim 51, Kamikawa does not expressly disclose the data repository automatically recognizes potential placenames when users enter text to be associated with digital photographs being stored. The Examiner takes Official notice that global positioning systems (GPS) such as the GPS shown by Kamikawa typically are able to automatically recognize potential placenames when a user enters text.

12. Claims 52-58, 60, 63-66, and 69-73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,950,198 issued to Berarducci et al. ("Berarducci") in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,914,626 issued to Squibbs ("Squibbs") and further in view of U.S. Patent Publication Number 2002/0143762 by Boyd et al. ("Boyd").

For claim 52, Berarducci discloses a method of storing photographs comprising providing a data repository on a network accessible to a plurality of users who have digital photographs, wherein the digital photographs are comprised of data files in a suitable format (column 1 lines 57-65); receiving digital photographs from the users over the network (column 1 lines 57-65); storing the digital photographs in the data repository (column 1 lines 57-65); when storing each digital photograph in the data repository, associating each digital photograph with data (column 1 lines 57-65); providing a search function available to the users over the network that enables users to search for digital photographs stored by other users (column 1 lines 57-65); allowing users to select digital photographs stored by other users (column 1 lines 57-65); and transmitting copies of the selected digital photographs to the users who selected them over the network (column 1 lines 57-65).

Berarducci does not disclose associating each digital photograph with data that indicate a physical location and enabling users to search by physical location for digital photographs.

Squibbs discloses associating each digital photograph with data that indicate a physical location and enabling users to search by physical location for digital

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photographs (abstract). New claim 52 also recites geocoding the locations to be associated with the digital photographs. Although Squibbs does not use the phrase "geocoding," presumably this is what Squibbs does by obtaining location data from GPS satellites as shown in the drawings and discussed in the specification such as column 3 for example:

FIG. 3 depicts a photo system in which a digital camera 3 provided with location determining means (such as a GPS receiver) is used to generate digital photos 4, each photo (also referred to as "image data") 4 being stamped with location data indicating where the photo was taken.

Although the claim does not recite relating geographic coordinates to named addresses or other map features, applicant argues that this is a distinction between the claim and the prior art. In an effort to advance prosecution, Boyd is cited to disclose this feature (the digital camera may be able to ascertain from GPS coordinates that a picture was taken in Seattle. The digital camera may associate the specific location (street, city, state, and/or the like) with the photograph as meta-data, see paragraph 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the remote image memory device of Berarducci with the location data of Squibbs because augmenting digital photographs with location data facilitates the making of collections of photographs as taught by Squibbs at column 1 lines 60-64. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to enable the device of Beraducci to use the known method of associating street names with photographs as disclosed by Boyd with the known physical location search function of Squibbs to achieve the predictable result of allowing users to search for photographs by street names.

For claim 53, Squibbs discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the

additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data indicates an orientation (column 1 lines 20-21).

For claim 54, Berarducci discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data restrict which other users may obtain a copy of the digital photograph (column 1 line 67).

For claim 55, Berarducci discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data indicate an owner of the digital photograph (column 1 lines 57-65).

For claim 56, Squibbs discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data indicate a date on which the digital photograph was taken (fig. 4).

For claim 57, Squibbs discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data indicate a date on which the digital photograph was deposited in the data repository (fig. 4).

For claim 58, Squibbs discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data provide a description of the digital photograph (fig. 4).

For claim 60, Berarducci discloses for some of the selected digital photographs transmitted to users, charging the users a fee for the selected digital photographs (fig. 2B).

For claim 63, Squibbs discloses the physical location associated with the digital photograph indicates the location of an object in the digital photograph (fig. 4).

For claim 64, Squibbs discloses the data that indicate a physical location is obtained, for at least some of the digital photographs, from positioning equipment associated with the camera that took the photograph (fig. 1).

For claim 65, Squibbs discloses the data that indicate a physical location is obtained from the user from whom the associated digital photograph was received (fig. 4).

For claim 66, Squibbs discloses when receiving digital photographs from users, requesting each user to indicate the physical location to be associated with the digital photograph (fig. 4).

For claim 69, Berarducci and Squibbs each disclose for some of the digital photographs received from users, allowing the users to associate a plurality of digital photographs as a related group (abstract).

For claim 70, Squibbs discloses the search function allows a user to specify a physical location by distance from a reference point (zoom in and out shown in fig. 7).

For claim 71, Squibbs discloses the search function allows a user to specify a physical location by a bounding area (map of fig. 7).

For claim 72, Berarducci discloses establishing groups of users, wherein each group comprises a subset of all users; and restricting exchange of digital photographs stored in the data repository by members of a group to only members of the group (column 1).

For claim 73, Squibbs discloses the search function supports free text searches (using data shown in fig. 4).

13. Claim 59 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berarducci in view of Squibbs and Boyd as applied to claim 52 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,977,679 issued to Tretter et al. ("Tretter").

For claim 59, Berarducci and Squibbs disclose the elements of claim 52.

Tretter discloses for some of the digital photographs stored in the data repository, associating additional data with the digital photograph and storing the additional data in the data repository, wherein the additional data include a focal length used for the digital photograph (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to record the focal length with the digital photographs of Berarducci and Squibbs for the benefit of categorizing non-textual subject data such as digital images as taught by Tretter in the abstract.

14. Claim 61 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berarducci and Squibbs and Boyd as applied to claim 52 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 7,100,190 issued to Johnson et al. ("Johnson").

Berarducci and Squibbs disclose the elements of claim 52.

Johnson discloses storing links to web cams in the data repository; when storing each link to a web cam in the data repository, associating each link to a web cam with data that indicate a physical location, wherein the physical location indicates where the web cam associated with the link is located; providing a search function available to the users over the network that enables users to search by physical location for web cam links stored by other users; allowing users to select links to web cams of other users; and transmitting the respective selected web cam links to the users who selected them over the network (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the webcam network with the digital photograph network of Berarducci and Squibbs for the benefit of permitting users to take virtual trips as taught by Johnson in the abstract.

15. Claim 62 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berarducci and Squibbs and Boyd as applied to claim 52 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,965,828 issued to Pollard.

Berarducci and Squibbs disclose the elements of claim 52.

Pollard discloses the physical location associated with the digital photograph indicates a vantage point of the digital photograph (column 8 line 61).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to indicate the vantage point of the location for the benefit of offering information or providing services relevant to that location as taught by Pollard in column 1 lines 24-38.

16. Claims 67, 68, and 74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berarducci and Squibbs and Boyd as applied to claim 52 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 7,135,994 issued to Kamikawa et al. ("Kamikawa").

Berarducci and Squibbs disclose the elements of claim 52.

Kamikawa discloses making the data repository accessible to a map developer; and allowing the map developer to update maps using the digital photographs stored in the data repository (abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of the invention to include the route guidance of Kamikawa with the digital photographs of Berarducci and Squibbs for the benefit of using actual buildings as landmarks as taught by Kamikawa in column 1.

For claim 68, Kamikawa discloses for some of the copies of selected digital photographs transmitted to users over the network, providing the users with route

guidance for traveling to the respective locations shown in the digital photographs (figure 12).

For claim 74, Kamikawa does not expressly disclose the data repository automatically recognizes potential placenames when users enter text to be associated with digital photographs being stored. The Examiner takes Official notice that global positioning systems (GPS) such as the GPS shown by Kamikawa typically are able to automatically recognize potential placenames when a user enters text.

17. Claims 28 and 76-78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over U.S. Publication Number 2002/0093435 by Baron ("Baron") published July 18, 2002 in view of U.S. Publication Number 2003/0069693 by Snapp et al. ("Snapp") and U.S. Publication Number 2001/0051876 by Seigel et al. ("Seigel").

For claim 28 Baron discloses a method of enabling a user to take photographs of a place of interest comprising: storing data in a computing system to indicate a user-selected subject matter category (paragraph 53); determining locations of the user as the user travels through a geographic region (paragraphs 44-47); using a geographic database to compare locations of the user to locations where a photo can be taken of an object corresponding to the user-selected subject matter category (see paragraphs 43 and 57-58) ; and informing the user when the user is in proximity to one of the locations where a photo can be taken of an object corresponding to the user-selected subject matter category (paragraph 31).

Baron does not explicitly use the words "subject matter category."

Seigel in figure 8 and paragraphs 94-97 discloses storing data in a computing system in subject matter categories, and Snapp discloses storing user selected subject matter categories in paragraph 51 (see also paragraphs 52-58 and 75).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to enable the photo location finder of Baron to include the known subject matter database of Seigel and the known user select subject matter categories of Snapp to provide the predictable result of informing the user when the user is in proximity to an object corresponding to the user selected subject matter category.

For claim 76, Snapp discloses natural sites (paragraph 166).

For claim 77, Baron discloses scenic sites (paragraph 43).

For claim 78, Snapp (paragraph 114) and Baron (paragraph 47) disclose historic sites.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed February 13, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that a user selected subject matter category is not disclosed in the prior art. One of skill in the art is able to include this feature in a device as discussed above in the rejection of claim 28.

Applicant argues that searching for photos using a street address is not disclosed in the prior art. One of skill in the art is able to include this as discussed in the above rejection of claim 1.

Applicant argues that transforming requires starting with an item and performing a process to obtain a result. The claim does not say this, and the specification shows the transforming as a mapping performed using a table. The prior art shows this as discussed in the rejection above of claim 29.

Applicant argues that geocoding is a process wherein geographic coordinates are related to named addresses. This specific definition is not in the claim, and applicant has provided no basis for using this definition to interpret this claim element. In fact, the Examiner was unable to find a definition of geocoding that is so limited. One of skill in the art understands geocoding to mean associating a geographic location with an image. Nevertheless, the prior art shows applicant's definition as discussed above in the rejection of claim 52.

The dependent claims, including the new claims, are obvious in view of the prior art as discussed above in the rejections.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **JEFFREY S. SMITH** whose telephone number is (571)270-1235. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jingge Wu can be reached on 571 272-7429. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2624

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JSS

March 21, 2008

/Jingge Wu/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2624